L 14266-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3003879 S/0181/63/005/007/1842/1851

AUTHOR: Konopleva, R. F.; Novikov, S. R.; Ryzhkin, S. M. 61

TITLE: Energy levels in Ge due to fast neutron bombardment 19 56

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1842-1851

TOPIC TAGS: fast-neutron irradiation, neutron irradiation, neutron bombardment, defect energy level, defect level, defect state

ABSTRACT: An experimentally obtained temperature dependence of the Hall constant was utilized in determining the defect-energy-level spectrum of n-type Ge with a concentration of Sb of 2×10^{15} cm^{-3}. Electrical conductivity and Hall effect were measured before and after irradiation by integrated fast-neutron fluxes varying from 4.7×10^{14} to 4.2×10^{16} fast neutrons/cm^2. The measurements were conducted in the 77—300K temperature range. The energies of the five levels found in the forbidden band of Ge and the initial and relative rates of formation of impurity centers determined from the experimental data are given in the Enclosure. Analysis of the data obtained shows that, in contradiction to the Lark-Horowitz model, there are three acceptor levels (the three lowest energy levels).

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003879

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The fact that the rate of formation and the rate of annealing of the three lower levels differ very little indicates that all three are probably vacancy levels.
"The authors express their gratitude to coworkers of the Physicotechnical Institute reactor crew, who made it possible to carry out the present work. The authors also thank N. A. Vitovskiy, B. M. Konovalenko, T. V. Mashovets, and I. D. Yaroshetskiy for valuable discussion." Orig. art. has: 10 formulas, 6 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb63 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 010

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RYVKIN, S. M.; KONOPLEVA, R. F.; NOVIKOV, S. R.; KURINOVA, E. P.

"Ripening of fast neutron induced defects during low temperature annealing."

report submitted for Symp on Radiation Effects in Semiconductors, Royaumont, France, 16-18 Jul 64.

S/0181/64/006/004/1062/1067

ACCESSION NR: AP4028430

AUTHOR: Konopleva, R. F.; Novikov, S. R.

TITLE: Electrical properties of germanium irradiated at 77 K with fast neutrons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1062-1067

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, radiation effect, radiation damage, germanium, neutron irradiated germanium, Hall effect, donor formation

ABSTRACT: The formation of donors and their stability were investigated in germanium samples irradiated in a reactor by fast neutrons at a temperature of 77 K. Both n-type (1 and 10 ohm·cm resistivity) and p-type (1 and 6 ohm·cm) specimens were bombarded with total doses of up to $5 \cdot 10^{15}$ fast neutrons per cm^2. The removal of samples and the initial measurement of their electrical conductivity and Hall constant were performed without heating. The samples were then annealed at temperatures varying from 100 to 600 K. After each annealing stage the samples were cooled to 77 K and the electrical conductivity and the Hall constant were remeasured. Analysis of the experimental data shows the existence of the following annealing stages, associated with different processes in the

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L 8431-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/BSD/ASD(a)-5/SSD/ESD(ga)/ESD(t) GG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4041703 S/0181/64/006/007/2022/2025

AUTHOR: Konopleva, R. F.; Novikov, S. R.; Ryzhkin, S. M. B

TITLE: Defect levels produced in germanium by monoenergetic neutrons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2022-2025

TOPIC TAGS: defect energy level, radiation effect, radiation defect, radiation damage, neutron bombardment, neutron irradiation, germanium

ABSTRACT: The energy spectrum of defect levels of Ge irradiated with monoenergetic neutrons with energies of 14 and 4-5 Mev has been investigated. The donor concentration of n-type samples was $3 \cdot 10^{13}$ and $2 \cdot 10^{15}$ cm^{-3}. The inverse temperature dependence of the Hall effect measured between 77 and 300K revealed the presence of the $E_c - 0.2$, $E_v + 0.18$, and $E_v + 0.07$ ev defect levels. These levels correspond to three of the four upper defect levels produced in Ge irradiated with fast neutrons in a reactor, which were determined in the authors' earlier paper (Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1842-1851). The formation rate of defects per incident neutron was found to be ~2 for all three defect levels. The rate of introduction and the dimensions of the disordered regions and their contribution to the initial

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L 8431-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4041703

rate of removal of charge carriers from the conduction band were also calculated. It was concluded that basically the defect-level energy spectrum produced in Ge by neutrons is probably independent of the energies of the neutrons. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 2 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physico-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan64 ATD PRESS: 3102 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, NP NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

17091-65 (m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/SSD/ JW/JD

S/0181/64/006/011/3263/3265

ACCESSION NR: AP4048398

AUTHOR: Konopleva, R. F.; Novikov, S. R.; Ry*vkin, S. M.

TITLE: High-temperature annealing of defects produced in germanium by fast neutrons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964. 3263-3265

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, neutron irradiation, fast neutron, radiation defect, annealing, electric conductivity, Hall coefficient

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier investigations (FTT v. 5, 1843, 1963 and v. 6, 896, 1964) of the spectrum of energy levels produced in germanium by fast neutrons, and deals with high-temperature annealing of the defects produced by the neutrons. The samples previously investigated were subjected to isochronous and isothermal annealing in the temperature range 70—400C. The annealing was in air and the temperature was maintained constant within

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1.0C. The electric conductivity and the temperature dependence of the Hall coefficient were measured after each annealing. The measurements disclosed the presence of two stages of annealing, one in the temperature region near 150C, when about 15% of the defects are annealed, and one above 250C, when the remaining defects are annealed. The corresponding activation energies are 1.2 and 2.6 ev. These activation energies are characteristic of the diffusion of single and double vacancies in germanium. Therefore, it can be concluded that 85% of the defects produced by neutron irradiation are in the form of double vacancies which are annealed at temperatures above 250C, and the remainder are the less stable single vacancies which are annealed at about 150C. Earlier deductions by the authors that the defects have an acceptor character are also confirmed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

L 17091-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048398

SUBMITTED: 18May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, SS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 3149

Card 3/3

L 07057-67 EWT(m) JR
ACC NR: AP6021633 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0275/0277

AUTHOR: Novikov, S. R.; Konopleva, R. F.; Kruglikov, A. N.; Nazarenko, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Low temperature channel of the VVR-M reactor of the Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 275-277

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor component, irradiation apparatus, research reactor, LIQUID NITROGEN, NUCLEAR REACTOR COOLANT, NUCLEAR REACTOR, VVR-M reactor

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a through channel in which the samples are cooled with cold gaseous nitrogen. This makes it possible to employ ordinary commercial liquid nitrogen, and also to reload the samples and to vary their temperature in simple fashion. The reason why liquid nitrogen cannot be used for this purpose is briefly discussed. The cold nitrogen is fed from a liquid-nitrogen evaporator outside the reactor, flows through the cryostat channel, and is drawn out by a ventilating system. If the liquid nitrogen contains ~1% of argon, the activity of the radioactive Ar^{41} does not exceed 5 millicurie/hr at a reactor power of 10 MW. The construction of the installation (Fig. 1) and the method of manipulating the samples are described. The channel described was installed in the VVR-M reactor in March 1964, and apart from accidental loss of hermeticity, which was later eliminated, it withstood many tests with large temperature differentials. Besides the simplicity of construction and

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.039.572

L 07057-67
ACC NR: AP6021633

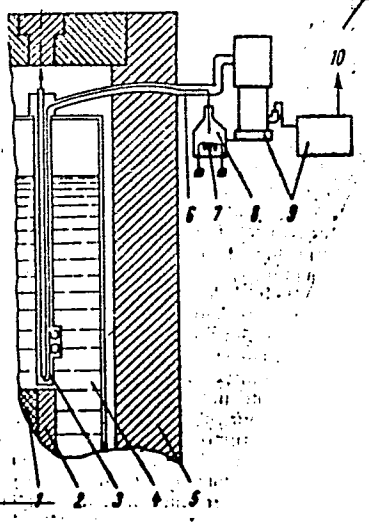

Fig. 1. Equipment for low-temperature irradiation. 1 - Active zone, 2 - beryllium reflector, 3 - cryostatic channel, 4 - water in reactor tank, 5 - shield, 6 - nitrogen pipe, 7 - heater, 8 - evaporator vessel, 9 - vacuum pumps, 10 - special ventilation.

possibility of using commercial liquid nitrogen, another advantage is the wide range of variation of the temperature. A shortcoming is the large consumption of liquid nitrogen when temperatures of the order of 100K are obtained.

The authors thank the operating crew of the reactor for help, and are especially indebted to designers A. L. Voinov and L. D. Baranova for participating in the development of units of the apparatus, and mechanics G. I. Pastalak and A. F. Klement'yev for installing the apparatus in the reactor. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep65/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

IGUMNOV, Al'bert Yakovlevich; KONOPLEVA, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; BARAKS, A.M., red.

[Manual for the worker in a lumber drying shop] Posobie rabochemu lesosushil'nogo tsekha. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 69 p. (MIRA 18:9)

KONOPLEVA, T.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Comparative analysis of the cost of production in the natural and artificial drying of export lumber. Nauch. trudy TSNIIMOD no.16: 86-90 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya sushki drevesiny Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

KONOPLEVA, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of herbicides in orchards. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.5:24-25 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Krasnoyarskaya plodovo-yagodnaya opytnaya stantsiya.

VARSHAVSKIY, K. (Leningrad); KONOPLEVA, V. (Moskva); AKHMEYEV, G. (Cheboksary)

Study of the problem of the transition to communism. Sots. trud 8 no.9:149-155 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

USSR/Farm Animals - Poultry Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69393

Author : Konopleva, V.I.

Inst : All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciencies im. V.I. Lenin — Zagorskiy ptitsesovkhoz.

Title : Physiology of Various Levels of Protein Nutrition in Hens

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1957, No 9, 7-10 22

Abstract : The secretory and motor activity of the hens' stomach at different levels of protein nutrition was studied. Stomach and crop fistulas were effected in 27 hens (six groups). In each group, the hens were fed, for seven months, rations with different protein levels but identical as to nutritiousness and mineral composition. The collection of the stomach content was performed

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KONOPLEVA, V. I. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Secretory and motor activity in the stomach of chickens during various types of protein feeding." Mos, 1958. 13 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Technological Inst of Meat and Dairy [redacted] Industry), 110 copies (KL, 11-58, 115)

FEDOROVSKIY, N.P., kand.biol.nauk; KONOPLEVA, V.I., kand.biol.nauk .

Physiology of gastric digestion in geese. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.10:39-44 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptotsevodstva.
(Geese--Feeding and feeds) (Digestion)

BABICHEV, Ye.A.; BUROVA, N.N.; GOLODKOVSKAYA, G.A.; DOBRUSKINA, I.A.; KAGNER, M.N.; KONOPLEVA, V.I.; KRASILOVA, N.S.; LEONOV, G.P.; MURZAYEVA, V.E.; PODRABINEK, R.A.; PRYAKHIN, A.I.; RYZHOV, B.V.; SERGEYEV, Ye.M.; FEDOROV, T.O.; FIDELLI, I.F.; EPSHTEYN, G.M.[deceased]; SHCHEKHURA, I.I., red.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Geology and engineering geology of the upper Amur Valley]Geologicheskoe stroenie i inzhenerno-geologicheskaia kharakteristika doliny Verkhnego Amura. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 317 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Amur Valley--Geology)
(Amur Valley--Engineering geology)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Effect of mechanization and automatic control on the professional setup of workers in the refractories industry. Ogneupory 29 no.1: 37-41 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Addition to S.K.Vsekhsviatskii's general catalog of absolute comet magnitudes. Publ.Kiev.astron.obser. no.3:55-76 '50. (MLRA 7:9)
(Comets)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

General brilliance and features of the appearance of comet 1947k Bester. Publ.Kiev.astron.obser. no.4:67-69 '50. (MLRA 7:9)
(Comets--1947)

KONOPLEVA, V. P.

KONOPLEVA, V.P.; KOLCHINSKIY, I.G.

Results of lunar eclipse observations from December 19, 1945.
Publ.Kiev.astron.obser. no.4:91-95 '50. (MLRA 7:9)
(Eclipses, Lunar--1945)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Determining the atmospheric coefficient of transparency near the horizon at Kanev. Publ.Kiev.aston.obser. no.4:135-137 '50.(MLRA 7:9)
(Atmospheric transparency)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.; VSEKHSVYATSK, S.K., professor, direktor.

Observations of minor planets at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory. Astron. tsir. no.105:2-3 S '50. (MLRA 6:8)
(Planets, Minor)

1. KONOPLEVOY, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Planets, Minor

7. Observations of minor planets of the Kiev Astronomical Observatory, Astron.tsir. No. 110, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. KONOPLEVOY, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Planets, Minor

7. Observations of minor planets made at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory of the Kiev State University, Astron.tsir. No. 121, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. KONOPLEVA, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Planets, Minor

7. Observations of minor planets at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory of the Kiev State University, Astron. tsir. No. 127, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KONOPLEVA, V. P.

Encke's Comet

Variation in the absolute magnitude of Encke's comet, Astron. tsir. No. 128, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

1. KONOPLEVA, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Comets - 1952

7. Observations of the comets of Mrkos and Pelletier at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory of the Kiev State University, Astron. tsir., no. 130, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

1. KONOPLEVA, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Planets, Minor

7. Observations of minor planets at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory of the Kiev State University. Astron. tsir. No. 131, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Variation in the brilliance of the short-period comets Brorsen$_1$ and Brooks$_2$. Publ.Kiev.astron.obser. no.5:59-81 '53. (MLRA 7:6)
(Comets)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.; DUKHNOVSKIY, P.G.; POLUPAN, P.N.; SANDAKOVA, Ye.V.; KHINKULOVA, N.A.

Observation of minor planets made at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory. Publ.Kiev.astron.obser. no.5:169-192 '53. (MLRA 7:6)
(Planets, Minor)

KONOPLEVA, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DUKHNOVSKIY, P.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Observations of minor planets at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory of the Kiev State University. Astron. tsir. no.136:6-7 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Astronomicheskaya Observatoriya Kievskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. (Planets, Minor)

KONOPLEVA, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHINKULOVA, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Observations of minor planets at the Kiev Astronomical Observatory of the Kiev State University. Astron.tsir. no.138: 2-3 My '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Astronomicheskaya Observatoriya Kiyevskogo Gosuniversiteta im. T.G.Shevchenko. (Planets, Minor)

KONOPLEVA, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Observations of minor planets made at Kiev Astronomical Observatory of Kiev State University. Astron.tsir. no.141:1-2 S '53. (Planets, Minor) (MLRA 7:7)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Observations of minor planets at the Astronomical Observatory of the Shevchenko State University at Kiev. Astron.tsir. no.144:4 D '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Kiyevskoy astronomicheskoy observatorii. (Planets, Minor)

KONOPLEVA, P.V.; DUKHNOVSKIY, P.G.; POLUPAN, P.N.; SANDAKOVA, Ye.V.; KHIMKULOVA, N.A.

Observations of minor planets and comets at the astronomical observatory of Kiev State University in 1951. Publ.Kiev.astron. obser.no.6:91-111 '54. (MLRA 9:4)
(Planets, Minor) (Comets)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Changes in absolute magnitudes of comets. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 20:33-41 '54. (MIRA 13:3)

(Comets)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.; TURCHANINOVA, E.V.

Observations of comets. Astron.tsirk.no.173:1-3 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Kiyevskogo gosuniversiteta imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Comets--1955)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.; DUKHNOVSKIY, P.G.; SANDAKOVA, Ye.V.; KHINKULOVA, N.A.

Observations of minor planets at the Astronomical Observatory of Kiev State University. Publ. Kiev. astron. obser. no.7: 105-111 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Planets, Minor)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Observations of comets at the Astronomical Observatory of State University. Publ. Kiev. astron. obser. no.7:113-116 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Comets)

82476
S/035/60/000/04/13/017
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 4, pp. 44-45, # 3179

3.1230

AUTHOR: Konopleva, V. P.

TITLE: Multi-color Photometry of the Solar Corona of 1954, June 30

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Polnyye solnechn. zatmeniya 25 fevr. 1952 i 30 iyunya 1954, 1958 Moscow, AN SSSR, pp. 233-246

TEXT: This is a report on the results of photometry of the solar corona photographs taken at the total eclipse in Kiyev by means of a 6-lens camera with Industar-17 lenses. Photographing was performed through interference light filters mounted in front of plates. Maxima of filter transmission correspond to λλ658, 620, 531, 417, 396, and 364 mμ. Twenty four corona photographs were taken with exposures of 1.5 and 3 sec. Standardization was conducted by means of a special device with a white screen (calcined magnesia) and a collimator. Calibration of the plates was made on a quartz UCT-22 (ISP-22) spectrograph in front of whose slit a quartz reducer was mounted. The following properties were investigated: transmissivity of light filters, displacements of transmission

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S/035/60/000/04/13/017
A001/A001

Multi-color Photometry of the Solar Corona of 1954, June 30

band when the filters are inclined, and homogeneity of the filters. A МФ-4 (MF-4) microphotometer with a square slit was used for processing; cross sections were made in two perpendicular directions (parallel to the equator and to the rotational axis of the Sun). Corona isophotes at various effective wavelengths were obtained. The shape of the corona is characteristic for the epoch of a solar activity minimum. Coefficients of isophote flattening ϵ and effective radii of isophotes R_{eff} were obtained. Curves of relationship $\epsilon(R_{eff})$ were plotted for various wavelengths. The author points out that chromospheric lines and the green line of the corona play a certain role in the corona emission in the equatorial zone, in particular near the Sun's edge. The author holds that it is possible to decide whether the appearance of chromospheric lines in the coronal spectrum is connected with scattering in the Earth's atmosphere, if corona photographs are taken in lines H_α, λ5303, H of CaII, and in adjacent regions of the continuous spectrum. If this is the case, then the images of the corona in corresponding chromospheric lines should not show the structure which is observed in the continuous spectrum. The present observations were made with filters of very wide transmission bands (> 100 A), therefore the effect of

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S/035/60/000/04/13/017
A001/A001

Multi-color Photometry of the Solar Corona of 1954, June 30

"blurring" was not reliably detected. The law of corona brightness drop with distance from the Sun's center was investigated. It was found out: the corona color in continuous spectrum is identical to the Sun's color throughout the whole extension of the corona; brightness drop in the equatorial zone in regions of λ = 658 and 396 mμ takes place more rapid than in the continuous spectrum; brightness variation in the region of λ = 531 mμ is the same as in the continuous spectrum; brightness drop in the continuous spectrum proceeds more rapidly than according to Baumbach's formula. Coefficients of conversion from relative units to absolute ones are calculated. The total brightness of the solar corona was estimated relative to the radiation of the Sun at all wavelenths. There are 9 references.

V. F. Yesipov

Card 3/3

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Photographic observations of meteors. Mezhdunar. geofiz. god [Kiev] no.2:50-54 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Astronomical Observatory of Kiyev State University.
(Meteors) (Astronomical photography)

S/169/62/000/005/069/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Benyukh, V. V., Gavlovskaya, A. A., Konopleva, V. P., Krivutsa, Yu. N., Kruchinenko, V. G., Sandakova, Ye.V., and Terent'yeva, A. K.

TITLE: Photographic observations of meteors at the observatory of Kiyevskiy universitet (Kiev University) in 1957

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 5, abstract 5G38 (Sh. rabot po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu, Kiyevsk. un-t, no. 1, 1961, 3-15)

TEXT: The heights, the velocities, and the braking of meteors, and also the values of the meteor particle masses and the density of the earth's atmosphere in the meteorite zone are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/169/62/000/006/068/093
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Konopleva, V. P.

TITLE: Density of the atmosphere according to photographic meteor observations in 1957

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 4-5, abstract 6G27 (Sb. rabot po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu, Kiyevsk. un-t, no. 1, 1961, 16-25)

TEXT: The results are given for the processing of base meteor photographs, obtained in 1957 at Kiyev University's suburban stations. The speeds, the drags and the masses of meteors (2 values of the luminosity factor -- $\tau_0/\lg \tau_0 = -18.19$ (Jacchia, 1948), and $\lg \tau_0 = -9.07$ (Epik, 1933) -- were taken when determining the masses) were calculated in order to determine the atmosphere's density ρ in the meteor zone. The ratio of a meteor body's mass at a certain point of the trajectory to its original mass m_∞ was derived. The atmosphere's density was calculated when the speed and the drag

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Density of the atmosphere ...

is comparatively small, it is more expedient to find a meteor body's physical parameter's from the known distribution of ρ and the temperature. In order to increase the accuracy of the results of meteor photograph processing, it is desirable to add one more system with a shutter to the existing meteor patrol. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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3104

S/609/61/000/004/004/007
D207/D304

3,2440 (1041, 1395)

AUTHOR: Konopleva, V. P.

TITLE: Some results of a photographic study of meteors in Kiyev, forming part of the I.G.Y. program

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Organisatsionnyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy god; informatsionnyy byulleten'. no. 4, 1961, 45-51

TEXT: The author reports an analysis of 11 meteor trails, observed photographically near Kiyev in 1957 which yielded several physical parameters of the atmosphere. The trails were recorded at out-of-town stations of the Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University). The mass loss (m) during flight was calculated from luminance and velocity (v) and hence deceleration (w = -dv/dt) was found. The deceleration was used to calculate the atmospheric density (ρ) using several published formulae. The author determined

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Some results of a photographic ...

also the uniform atmosphere height defined as $H^* = RT/gu$, where R is the gas constant, T is the absolute temperature of the atmosphere, g is the acceleration due to gravity, μ is the molecular weight of air. From H^* the absolute temperature of the atmosphere (T) at the height of meteoric trails was computed. The atmospheric pressure P at various heights was found from $\ln(P/P_0) = -\int_{h_0}^{h} (1/H^*)dh$.

The values of P and T were used to find the atmospheric density from $\rho = \mu P/RT$, which was then compared with the density ρ deduced from the meteor deceleration. Comparison of the calculated atmospheric density with direct Soviet and American rocket measurements showed that the best results were obtained by calculating ρ using either

$$\rho = \mu P/RT \qquad (12)$$

provided T is known from direct measurements, or

Some results of a photographic ... S/609/61/000/004/004/007
D207/D304

and at regular intervals. There are 1 table and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Jacchia, Ballistics of the upper atmosphere, Harvard Reports, Ser. II, no. 26 (1948); Öpike, Atomic collisions and radiation of meteors, Harvard Reports, 100 (1933); Jacchia, Atmospheric density profile and gradients from early parts of photographic meteor trails, Harvard Reports, Ser.II, no. 32 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR
(Chief Astronomical Observatory, AS UkrSSR)

Card 4/4

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Distribution of the brightness in the head of Schaumasse's comet (1951 1). Publ.KAO no.8:52-67 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Comets--1951)

41296

S/035/62/000/010/055/128
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Benyukh, V.V, Gavlovskaya, A. A., Konopleva, V. P., Krivutsa, Yu.N., Kruchinenko, V. G., Sandakova, Ye. V., Terent'yeva, A. K.

TITLE: Photographic observations of meteors at the observatory of the Kiyev University in 1957

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 62, abstract 10A459 ("Sb. rabot po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu. Kiyevsk. un-t", 1961, no. 1, 3 - 15)

TEXT: Double photographic observations of meteors were conducted by means of fixed four-camera (D=100 mm, F=250 mm) installations during all clear moonless nights of the second half of 1957. A shutter rotating at a speed of 1,400 rpm was mounted in front of the cameras at one of the points. 141 meteors were photographed, of which 14 from two points. The results of processing 10 meteors are presented in the article. The photographs were measured with a КИМ -3 (KIM-3) measuring machine. Five meteors were processed on a "Strela" computer, the remaining ones - manually. Photographic photometry of the meteors was carried

Card 1/2

41297
S/035/62/000/010/056/128
A001/A101

3,2440

AUTHOR: Konopleva, V. P.

TITLE: The density of the Earth's atmosphere according to photographic observations of meteors in 1957

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962. 65, abstract 10A460, ("Sb. rabot po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu. Kiyevsk. un-t 1961, no. 1, 16 - 25)

TEXT: The author presents the results of calculating the density of the Earth's atmosphere determined from photographic observations of meteors conducted in 1957 at suburban stations of the Kiyev University. The density of atmosphere ρ was calculated from the known meteor velocity v and deceleration w by the*Yakkya-Wheeple formula. If the velocity and luminosity of a meteor were determined reliably and deceleration was small, the calculation was performed by the Yakkya formula for initial points of the trajectory. It is noted that both of these methods yield density values systematically different from those found by means of rockets. The best agreement of calculations with

Card 1/2

*Jacchia-Whipple ?

tervals of each 5 km. B. K.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 2/2

3763

S/035/62/000/004/025/056
A001/A101

3,2440
3.5110

AUTHOR: Konopleva, V. P.

TITLE: Some results of photographic studies of meteors in Kiyev according to the IGY program

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1962, 66, abstract 4A553 ("Mezhdunar. geofiz. god. Inform. byul. AN USSR", 1961, no. 4, 45-51, English summary)

TEXT: On the basis of processing results of basic meteor photographs taken in 1957 at suburban stations of the Kiyev University, masses of meteor particles m were estimated, and the height of the homogeneous atmosphere H*, density ρ and temperature of air in the meteor zone were calculated. The method of calculating the mass of a meteor body is described. The ρ -values were calculated by the Yakkya-Wheeple formula and by the L. A. Katasev formula for two values of luminosity coefficient, using numerical parameters pertaining to both iron and stony meteorites. The results obtained are compiled in the table "Physical parameters of the Earth's atmosphere". In this table the course of ρ with altitude, derived from meteor observations, is compared with the results of

Card 1/2

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Distribution of brightness, volume radiance and matter density in the heads of Bester's comet (1948 I) and Honda-Bernasconi's comet (1948 IV). Publ.KAO no.9:44-59 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Comets--1948)

43289

S/831/62/000/008/010/016
E032/E114

3.1230

AUTHOR: Konopleva, V.P.

TITLE: Photographic observations of meteors at Kiev

SOURCE: Ionosfernyye issledovaniya (meteory). Sbornik statey, no.8, V razdel programmy MGG (ionosfera). Mezhduved. geofiz. kom. AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 69-71

TEXT: Meteor studies at Kiev were gegun in 1957. The basic stations are Lesniki and Tripol'ye near Kiev. Each station uses four fixed НАФА-3С/25 (NAFA-3s/25) cameras (D = 10 cm, F = 25 cm). The field of view of the four cameras is 8000 sq.deg. A rotating shutter consisting of three sectors is set up in front of the camera at Lesniki. The shutter has a variable speed and the entire meteor patrol is automatically controlled. The present preliminary report gives the calendar of the observations. The data obtained are being analysed with a view to determining the height, velocity and deceleration for separate points on meteor trajectories. It is intended to organise colour photometry of meteors and to determine

Card 1/2

KONOPLEVA, V.P.; TURCHANINOVA, E.V.

Observations of comets in 1955. Publ. KAO no.11:55-58 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Comets—1955)

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Distribution of surface brightness and volume radiance in the heads of Bakharev's comet (1955f) and Honda's comet (1955g). Publ. KAO no.11:59-69 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Comets--1955)

KONOPLEVA, Valentina Petrovna; KILLEROG, N.N., red.; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Planet Venus] Planeta Venera. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 69 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Venus (Planet))

ACCESSION NR: AT4024454 S/3010/63/000/013/0043/0048

AUTHOR: Babadzhanov, P. B.; Katasev, L. A.; Konopleva, V. P.; Kramer, Ye. N.

TITLE: Determination of atmospheric density, temperature and pressure from photographic observations of meteors

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Geofizicheskiy byulleten', no. 13, 1963, 43-48

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, meteor, atmospheric density, atmospheric pressure, atmospheric temperature, homogeneous atmosphere

ABSTRACT: Atmospheric density has been determined by Ye. N. Kramer on the basis of 50 photographs of meteors; P. B. Babadzhanov has determined atmospheric density and the height of the homogeneous atmosphere from 34 photographs of meteors; and V. P. Konopleva has obtained similar information from 10 meteor photographs. Kramer's formula is cited and a table of his results given. Babadzhanov's formula for density is also given and a table presents his results. Konopleva's formula and results are also given. Table 4 in the original compares the data obtained by the three authors for intervals of height of 5 km from 65 to 115 km. The results also are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The results of all three agree well with Jacchia (Technical Report No. 4, Harvard Reprint, Ser. II-32, 1949) but

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4024454

systematically differ from the standard atmosphere tables published in the SSSR (1960). The reasons for the difference are discussed. The formula used by Babadzhanov and Konopleva for determining the height of the homogeneous atmosphere (H*) is cited and their results are shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. These values were used to compute absolute temperatures; results are shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. If density and temperature or the height of the homogeneous atmosphere are known it is possible to compute pressure by using the formula cited; results are shown in Fig. 3 of the Enclosure. It is shown that the meteor method makes it possible to determine atmospheric density, temperature and pressure at heights of 70-115 km. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 13 formulas and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: MEZHDUVEDOMSTVENNY*Y GEOFIZICHESKIY KOMITET AN SSSR (Interdepartmental Geophysical Committee)

SUBMITTED:	00	DATE ACQ:	16Apr64	ENCL:	03
B CODE:	ES	NO REF SOV:	003	OTHER:	001

Card 2/5

KONOPLEVA, V.P.

Geocentric trajectory of the bolide of July 31st, 1957. Izv. Glav. astron. obser. AN USSR 5 no.1:144-150 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Meteors—Photographs)

KONOPLEVA, V.P., otv. red.;

[Studies of comets according to the program of the International Year of the Quiet Sun] Issledovaniia komet po programme mezhdunarodnogo goda spokoinogo solntsa. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Holovna astronomichna observatoriya.

KONOPLEVA, V.P., otv. red.; BEREZINETS, L.P., red.

[Physics of comets and meteors] Fizika komet i meteorov. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 128 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

LIKHTER, Yakov Iosifovich; KONOPLEVA, Ye.N., otv.red.; BASHCHUK, V.I., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Measure of atmospheric radio interference] Izmerenie atmosfernykh radiopomekh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 27 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Radio)

6.9000 SOV/106-59-9-3/13 67376

AUTHOR: Konopleva, Ye.N.

TITLE: Curves of the Field Strength Distribution of Short-Wave Signals and the Dependence of the Number of Errors on the Ratio $(U_{c+n})/U_n$ (Signal-to-Noise Ratio $(V_{s+n})/V_n$)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 9, pp 20-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An important factor in the problem of ensuring reliable radio communication is the signal-to-noise ratio necessary to obtain a given quality of reception. To obtain this ratio, it is necessary to determine the law of the probability distribution of the field strengths of the useful signal and of the interfering signals, including atmospheric and side-station noise. Furthermore, it is necessary to know the dependence of the quality of reception on the ratio of the median values of signal/noise. In the article are examined: 1) the characteristic of the changes in the field strengths of the received stations and of the interfering signals; 2) the distribution curves of these values, 3) the dependence of the frequency of errors on the signal/noise ratio for two particular cases. The investigations were carried out on two actual links,

Card 1/3

---s signals at the output of

Curves of the Field Strength Distribution of Short-Wave Signals and the Dependence of the Number of Errors on the Ratio U_{c+n}/U_n (Signal-to-Noise Ratio V_{s+n}/V_n)

the i.f. amplifiers and their voltages were referred to the input (U_n). The distribution curves obtained in the experiment showed substantial departure from the Raleigh distribution law. Rapid fading over a period of several minutes can be described by some power function of the ratio E/E_m, multiplied by $e^{-b(E/E_m)^2}$, where E is the fluctuating value of the field strength and E_m is the median value (b is a constant). The changes in the median values taken on a day-to-day basis over a duration of one month approximate to the logarithmic-normal law. It was found that one error in 10^4 "symbols" occurs with a signal-to-noise ratio of 15 - 20 for the meridional path and with a signal-to-noise ratio of 200 - 250 for the latitudinal path.

Card 3/3

W.S. Mel'nikov advised in this work.

There are 8 figures, 1 table and 4 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1958

ACCESSION NR: AP4037395 S/0106/64/000/005/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Konopleva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Reliability of communication and necessary signal-to-noise ratio in a short-wave radio channel

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1964, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: radio communication, communication reliability, radio telegraphy, frequency telegraphy, two channel frequency telegraphy

ABSTRACT: Experimental results regarding relations between the signal-to-noise ratio and the number of errors on two-channel frequency-telegraphy radio lines are reported. Dots were transmitted at 282 and 141 bands over lines of 1,500, 3,000, 4,000, and 6,000 km long extending east-west. Tests were conducted (in 1959-61) in the daytime and in the nighttime, in 1.5-hr sessions, during the spring, summer, autumn, and winter seasons. Working frequencies were

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037395

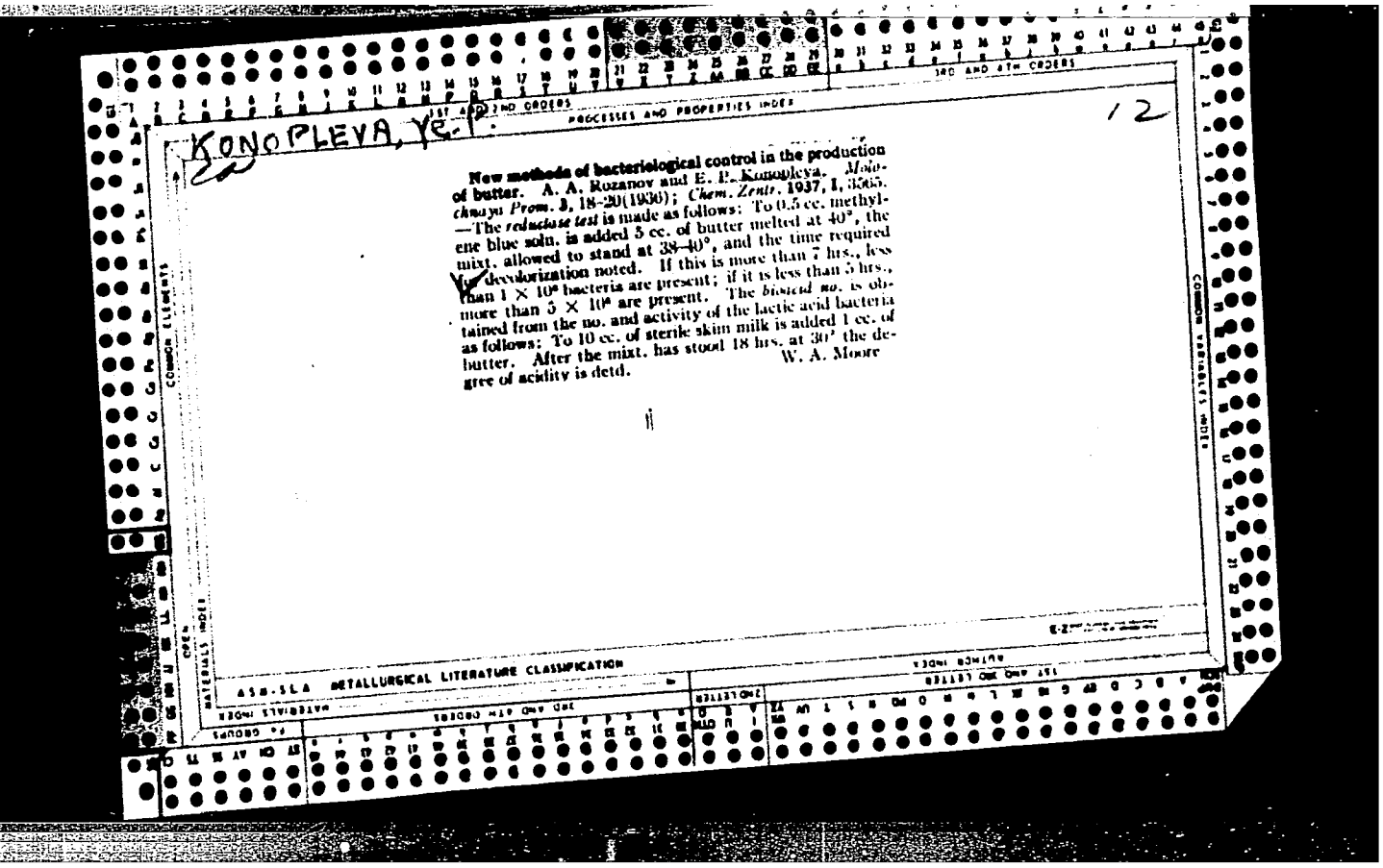
selected from predicted ones and, in most cases, fell within 0.7-0.9 of MUF. The median values of the signal and the noise served to compute the signal-to-noise ratio. Probability of error vs. signal-to-noise ratio curves are presented, as well as curves for determining the necessary signal-to-noise ratio for reliable communication over a 2,000–6,000-km long line. "I consider it my pleasant duty to deeply thank V. S. Mel'nikov for his very valuable hints in conducting the experiments and in deducing the final relations." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jun63 ATD PRESS: 3070 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



KONOPLEVA, Ye. P.

B.A

AIII - 25

Bacteriophage in cheese production. II. Resistance of lactose-fermenting streptococci to bacteriophage from cheese. E. V. Rusov, E. P. Konopleva, and A. P. Sokolskaya (*Mikrobiologia*, 1950, 19, [illegible]).—Cheese bacteriophage is variable in its effect on lactose-fermenting streptococci, and cultures from cheese may show a great resistance to the phage. There is a reciprocal relationship between the phage resistance and the fermenting power. Prolonged laboratory culture leads to a lowering of phage resistance. The use of cheese bacteriophage may be valuable in the selection of strains of lactose-fermenting streptococci. D. H. SMYTH.

All-Union Sci Res Inst. Cheese Industry, Uglich

KONOPLEVA, Ye. [P.]

Elimination of flavor defect of cheese classified as bitter flavor. Molochnaya Prom. 14, No.7, 27-30 '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(CA 47 no.22:12680 '53)

VIEDUTS, G.E.; SHEVYAKOVA, L.A.; KONOPIEVA, Ye.V.

"Filter" information system for structural searching of organic compounds. NTI no.11:11-14 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

PENZOV, YuYe.; RZHEKHINA, N.F.; GOKHMAN, A.V.; KABANOV, N.I.; KONOPLEVA, Yu.K.; LOSIK, M.V.; SPIVAK, M.A.; ZARETSKAYA, N.V., red.

[Problems in vector algebra] Sbornik zadach po vektornoi algebre. Saratov, Izd-vo Saratovskogo univ., 1964. 59 p. (MIRA 18:4)

LOKSHIN, V., polkovnik zapasa; FEDOROVICH, A., podpolkovnik; KONOPLIN, V., mayor

Commanding officer and cultural and educational institutions. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 3 no.23:35-39 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sotrudniki vneshtatnogo otdela kul'turno-prosvetitel'noy raboty redaktsii zhurnala "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil".
(Russia—Armed forces—Education, Nonmilitary)

KONOPIK, J. (Praha 12, Srobarova 48)

Pathogenesis, treatment & prevention of recurrent skin inflammations. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.31-32:972-976 8 Aug 58.

1. Kozni klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. Jan Konopik.

(DERMATITIS
recur., pathogen., ther. & prev. (Cz))

KONOPLINA, M.

"Production of stockings strengthened by caprone on automatic machines using a single operation. Tr. from the Russian" p.188. (ODZIEZ. Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954. Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955. Uncl.

KONOPLINA, M.V., inzhener.

Producing caprone reinforced socks on single process machines.
Leg.prom. 14 no.7:28-29 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Hosiery industry) (Nylon)

KONOPLINA, M.V., inshener.

The introduction of LKV circular hosiery knitting machines at the Nogin factory. Leg.prom. 15 no.9:41-43 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Knitting machines) (Moscow--Hosiery)

KONOPLINA, M.V., inzhener-tekhnolog

Introduction in the industry of "Trikolor" machines. Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:94-95 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1.Tekhnicheskiy otdel fabriki imeni Nogina.
(Knitting machines)

KOMPLINA, O.R.

Upper Devonian microfauna deposits of the Olesko district (western Ukraine). Dop. AN URSR no.5:454-456 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk URSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk USSR V.G. Bondarchukom.
(Olesko District--Micropaleontology)

KONOPLINA, O.R.

First finds of Foraminifera in upper Devonian sediments along the southern margin of the Donets Basin. Geol. zhur. 17 no.4:78-79 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Donets Basin--Foraminifera, Fossil)

KONOPLINA, Ol'ga Rufovna; SHUL'GA, P.L., doktor geol.-min.nauk, otv. red.; CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya., red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Foraminifers in upper Devonian deposits of the western part of the Ukraine.] Foraminifery verkhn' odevons'kykh vidkladiv zakhidnoi chastyny Ukrainy. Kyiv, vyd-vo Akad. nauk Ukr. RSR. 1959. 47 p. (Akademiia nauk URSR, Kiev, Instytut geologichnykh nauk. Trudy. Seriia stratygrafii i paleontologii, no.26). (MIRA 13:2)

(Olesko region--Foraminifera, Fossil)

KONOPLINA, O.R.; LEGUTIN, P.K.

Presence of Jivet sediments in the southern margin of the Donets Basin. Geol.zhur.22 no.1:98-100 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AYZENVERG, D.Ye. [Aizenverg, D.IE.]; KONOPLINA, O.R.; LAGUTIN, P.K.

Stratigraphic correlation of Devonian sediments in the southern margin of the Donets Basin. Geol.zhur. 22 no.4:53-56 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

S/182/60/000/009/005/012
A161/A029

AUTHOR: Konoplina, V.I.

TITLE: The Effect of Various Fillers on the Quality of Lubricants Used in Deep Extrusion of Steel

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 9, pp. 19 - 21

TEXT: The effect of different fillers on the quality of gun grease was investigated at the laboratory of metalworking by pressure of IMASh AS USSR; talc, chalk, molybdenum bisulfide, nickel oxide, iron oxide and "KT" ("KT") graphite were tested as fillers. The shift limit (maximum resistance to squeezing) was measured with a "K-2" ("K-2") plastometer. The measuring method consists in fixing the pressure at which the lubricant shifts in a threaded pipe at a given temperature. The shift limit is calulated by the formula

$$\tau = \frac{p\,r}{2\,l} \cdot 1{,}000 \text{ g/cm}^2,$$

(where p is the maximum pressure in kg/cm^2; r the radius of the threaded pipe in cm; l the length of the threaded pipe in cm). For gun grease the shift limit is 24.5 g/cm^2 at 25°C. Highest resistance to shift was observed at the maximum

S/182/60/000/009/005/012
A161/A029

The Effect of Various Fillers on the Quality of Lubricants Used in Deep Extrusion of Steel

quantity of filler added, i.e., such a quantity at which grease still holds well on metal but less well when more filler is added. The test purpose was to find the best lubricant for stamping automobile facing parts from 08кпВГ (08kpVG) steel. The maximum content for talc, nickel oxide, chalk and "KT" graphite in gun grease was stated to be 60%; for molybdenum bisulfide 70%; for iron oxide 50%. The different fillers work differently at equal percentage; at 60% the highest raise of shift limit is produced by nickel oxide (37.5 times) and the lowest by molybdenum bisulfide (6.1 times); at 50% filler the maximum is with iron oxide (17.5 times) and the minimum with molybdenum bisulfide (3.5 times). The extrusion effort was measured on a die-device installed on a test machine. The best of all tested lubricants proved to be talc. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

KONOPLINA, V.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4961

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Tekhnologicheskiy smazki dlya obrabotki metallov davleniyem (Industrial Lubricants Used in Pressworking of Metals) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 96 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR.

Ed.: A. V. Korolev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: G. N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: L. P. Gordeyeva; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel, production engineers, and students in schools of higher technical education and tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles analyzing the research on industrial lubricants used in pressworking of metals conducted by various institutes and plant laboratories. It is stated that these lubricants improve the metal-forming process and increase the wear resistance of tools (dies), thereby

Card 1/3

increasing the quantity and quality of production. Also included are papers discussed at an All-union convention on industrial lubricants held under the auspices of the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission for Machine-Building Processes of the Institute of Science of Machines, AS USSR). No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some articles and are all Soviet.

Industrial Lubricants Used (Cont.) SOV/4961

Sil'taeova, M. A. Industrial Lubricants Used in Deep Drawing of Parts From Steel Sheets (Experience of the Gor'kovskiy Avtomobil'nyy Zavod [Gor'kiy Automobile Plant]) 37

Khabarov, N. D. Search for New Lubricants Used in Extrusion of Aluminum-Alloy Semiproducts 51

Davydov, Yu. P. Investigating the Effect of Lubricants in Metal Stamping 65

Smirnova, A. G. New Lubricants For Wire Drawing 81

Konoplina, V. I. Methods of Evaluating the Quality of Lubricants Used in Pressworking of Metals 91

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS213.A36)

VK/dfk/os
4/20/61

Card 3/3

KONOPLINA, V.I.

Viscosity of lubricants and their efficiency in thin sheet-steel drawing. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.1:8-9 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Deep drawing (Metalwork)) (Metalworking lubricants)

KONOPLITSKIY, S.P.

Treatment of sulfur dioxide produced in boiling fuel bed furnaces.
Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no. 7:29 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Sulfur dioxide)

ONOPRIYENKO, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOLDATKIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LOZOVOY, P.R., inzh.; PETRUKHIN, B.A., inzh.; ARBUZOV, V.A., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: FURMAN, D.M., KONOPLYA, M.V.; KOTOV, A.I.

Pilot-plant production of sinter with a basicity of 1.2 from Kerch ore concentrates. Biul. TSIICHM no.10:17-22 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Furman, Konoplya). 2. Kamyshburunskiy kombinat (for Kotov).

(Sintering) (Kerch Peninsula--Iron ores)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6388

Gavrilenko, Ye. T., N. M. Konoplya, B. V. Korobov, and G. L. Livshin

Programmirovaniye dlya elektronnoy vychislitel'noy mashiny "Ural-1" (Programming for the Electronic Computer "Ural-1") Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 295 p. 8200 copies printed.

Reviewer: G. A. Kutukova; Ed.: V. G. Sragovich, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Akimova; Tech. Ed.: L. P. Gordeyeva; Managing Ed. for Literature on Means of Automation and Instrument Construction: N. V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in computing centers, scientific-research institutes, and those enterprises utilizing universal computers. It may also be useful to students at schools of higher learning in their study of electron computers and programming.

Card 1/10

Programming for the (Cont.) SOV/6388

COVERAGE: Number systems utilized in computers, number and command representation in the "Ural-1" computer, as well as command systems of "Ural"-type machines are described. Fundamentals of programming and of program debugging are given. The system of standard subprograms of the "Ural-1" computer is discussed, and the examples of programming procedure as well as brief characteristics of the "Ural-1" and "Ural-2" computers are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 11 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword 3

Ch. I. Number Systems. Code Representation and Rules For the Completion of Arithmetical Operations 7
1. Number systems 7
2. Transfer from one number system to another 9

Card 2/10

KONOPLYA, P., polkovnik

Daring, boldness, and calculation in battle. Voen. vest. 40 no.11:14-17 N '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(World War, 1939-1945)
(Tank warfare)

KONOPLYA, P., polkovnik

Tank battalion surmounts a contaminated zone. Voen. vest. 43 no.6: 41-44 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Tank warfare) (Radioactive fallout)

SINITSA, A., general-mayor; KONOPLYANIK, V., polkovnik

Greater attention to correspondence students of academies and higher schools. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.11:24-28 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

ORLOV, S., kapitan 1-go ranga; KONOPLYANIK, V., polkovnik

Learn foreign languages. Voen.vest. 40 no.4:67-69 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Language and languages--Study and teaching)
(Russia--Armed forces--Officers)

L 58393-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)
ACCESSION NR: AP5013450 UR/0020/65/162/001/0205/0207

AUTHOR: Yarmonenko, S. P.; Konoplyannikov, A. G.; Suvorov, N. N.; Fedoseyev, V. M.

TITLE: The action of protective agents following irradiation with sublethal doses

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 1, 1965, 205-207

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective agents, radiation protection, bone marrow, radiation, hemopoiesis

ABSTRACT: The authors' experiments seem to refute the view that radioprotective agents have little or no value when low doses of radiation are used if one accepts as a criterion of protection the agents' effect on loss of bone-marrow cells rather than on deaths of experimental animals. Their experiments involved 1900 white rats exposed to whole-body X-irradiation with 270, 400, and 700 r. The animals were injected intraperitoneally with the radioprotective agents s, β-aminoethylisothiuronium dihydrobromide and 5-methoxytryptamine hydrochloride 10-15 minutes before irradiation. At the time of maximum aplasia of bone marrow (3 days after irradiation),

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the protected animals, regardless of the irradiation dose used, had 2½-3 million more cells (10-12% of the total cell population) than did the control. Thus, the value of the factor of decrease in dose as a criterion of the protective agent's effectiveness remains constant, regardless of the dose (also in these experiments). The resultant data also confirm the view that the value of chemical protection lies in decreasing the dose and thus preserving a mass of hemopoietic cells that serve as a source of subsequent regeneration. This was also shown by experiments in which the protective agents were highly effective in cases of repeated irradiation with sublethal doses. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

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Chemiluminescence following action of free radicals on normal and irradiated yeast cells. Biofizika 10 no.3:524-526 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

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